Cornwall VC2, a site at which this species has previously been found. Roots of Ox-eye Daisy proved surprisingly difficult to find but eventually a few small and unhealthy looking plants were located and dug both from the cliff face and from vegetated dunes. The roots were kept out of doors at all times in cages made of plastic and netting. Twelve *D. senectana* (Guen) emerged between 8th June and 8th July from those plants taken from the cliff face, confirming *C. leucanthemum* (L.), Ox-eye Daisy, as a British foodplant for this species.

I was also interested to rear from the same plants well over 50 *Dichrorampha acuminatana* (L. & Z.), which emerged between April and July. I suspect that the malaise of the plants collected and the fact that, uncharacteristically, they produced no new shoots in the root cages in the spring, had something to do with their infestation with this later species.

References: Bradley, Tremewan and Smith, *British Tortricoid Moths,* **2**, 1979; Emmet, *A Field Guide to the Smaller British Lepidoptera,* 2nd Ed. 1988; Meyrick, *Revised Handbook of British Lepidoptera,* 1928.— MARK STERLING, 9 Upper Heath Road, St Albans, Herts.

More on the larval foodplants of the Burnished Brass Moth, *Diachrysia chrysitis* (Lep.: Noctuidae).

Further to my note on the larval foodplants of *D. chrysitis* (*Ent. Rec.* **102**: 103-105) Denis Owen informs me that in the famous garden at 66 Scraptoft Lane, Leicester, the larvae of *D. chrysitis* have been found feeding on Spearmint *Mentha spicata, Hyssopus officinalis,* Sweet Marjoram *Origanum marjorana* (all Labiatae), Michaelmas Daisy *Aster novi-belgii* (Compositae) and also on members of two families not mentioned in the article, Parsley *Petroselinum crispum* (Umbelliferae) and Garden Pea *Pisum sativum* (Legmuinosae). He reports that *O. marjorana* is the normal foodplant, larvae being found on it every year, whereas it has not yet been found on Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica.* In his Oxford garden it occurs most years on *Mentha spicata.*

Clearly *D. chrysitis* is neither dependent on nor found mainly on nettles in these gardens, in which other herbaceous dicotyledonous plants are available. If a choice exists in semi-natural sites the same situation may well apply. The species appears to have no particular affinity for members of the order Urticales other than nettles — I am not aware of any records from the other families within the order including Cannabaceae (hops), Ulmaceae (elms) and Moraceae (figs). The abundance of records from nettles may be simply because nettles are so common around human habitation and, having been reported from nettles, other workers have tended to concentrate their efforts on them. Nettles are also easier to sample than many other herbs because of their relatively large size.— PAUL WARING, Nature Conservancy Council, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA.